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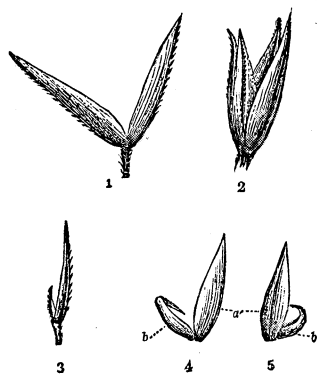
*Carex Emmonsii*, Dew., with *dark-purple spikelets*; is not uncommon in woods about here. Presumably, this is what Dewey called *C. Novae-Angliae*, and regarded as common, as he paid no attention to the ripened achenia or styles, which Dr. Boott so carefully noted. The persistent style is a constant character of *C. Novae-Angliae*.

Last year I collected, on the hills of this city, numerous specimens of *Carex conoidea*, Schk., in which the bracts exceeded the culms—or rather in which the stalks of the staminate spikes were considerably shortened. Neither insects nor disease had produced this result.

Yonkers, N. Y.

E. C. HOWE.

§ 72. **Cohesion of Glumes in *Agrostis elata*, Trin.**—In No. 4,954 of Bolander's collection of 1866, some peculiarities of development in the flowers occur which seem worth noting. The plant is a grass, ticketed incorrectly, however, *Agrostis vulgaris*, With. It is the same as No. 6,103 of the same collection, which Dr. Thurber has referred to *A. elata*, Trin., in the Botany of California, Vol. ii, p. 274. The peculiarities referred to consist in the malformation or abnormal growth of both the empty and flowering glumes. Some of the spikelets appear to be double from being borne on two pedicels which are united to their tips. The four empty glumes arising from this compound or double pedicel, form a single whorl and are wholly distinct, or are more or less united to each other by their margins. Fig. 2



illustrates four of these empty glumes, belonging evidently to two spikelets. The two lower of these—what would constitute the lower empty glumes of two spikelets if normally developed, are entirely separate, while the corresponding upper ones are united nearly to their tips by one of their margins. A few of the spikelets are reduced to two, small, imperfectly-formed, empty glumes, as shown in Fig. 3. In most of the spikelets examined the flowering glume (palea) was normal in its characters; but closely folded within this, apparently occupying the position of a palea, was what could only be regarded as a second flower-glume, having a minute but distinct callosity, sessile upon that of the first flower, and a distinct midvein, minutely scabrous above. In almost every instance this second flowering glume was bent or folded down at the top, as in Fig 4, where it is pulled out in order to show it more distinctly. The figures are drawn on a scale of one inch to the line.

Girard College, Philadelphia.

F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

§ 73. **The Ferns of New York State.**—The untiring zeal of botanists in all sections of our country is causing great changes in our knowledge of the geographical distribution of species. The fact